Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861. THE VOLUNTEER'S VISION.

BY MISS M. C. BOOTS. Last night as I lay in the rain, Last night as I lay in the rain,
And looked up to heaven through the night,
A vision came o'er me, and lighted my brain
With a glory that never will flood it again
This side of the River of Light.

And I heard a sweet sound as it came,
Like the flutter of feathery wings,
And the voice of a scraph kept calling my name,
And her breath in my tresses went playing the

As the air in an instrument's strings. I told my wild heart to be still, That the vision was naught but a dream, For I knew not that over the amothyst hill The feet of my darling had wandered at will On the banks of Eternity's stream.

I said to the scraph-winged bird, O, why have you come from the West? And she told how the leaves of the firest were By the feet of the angels who brought her the

Of a land where the weary may rest. She said she was tired and faint,
And her heart was all covered with snow.
The angels they heard her nantiered complaint.
They called her, and brought her the robes of a

And she said she was ready to co. I told her the blussoms were sweet In the meadows the same as of yore, But she showed me the dew on her sparkling feet They had caught of the lilies that bordered the

By the sands of the Paradise shore. I asked her how long I must wait Before I should meet her afar, And I prayed her unfold me the book of my fale, But she vanished, and passed through the crys-

She had left in her coming ajar. Dear Hugh, there's a battle to-day,
And perchance I may happen to fall;
If I'm not at the call of the roll, you may say
A good-bye to the boys in my name, for I may
Have said "aye" to an angel's call.

MES LIBERALES.

A NOVEL IN THE PRENCH STYLE.

BY AUGUSTUS WATTS.

On the first day of May, 1800, a man walks rapidly down the Rue Rivoli.

Other men are walking rapidly in the some street on the same day. This man cannot be distinguished from the rest. He turns a corner and

is just to view.
At this point, this corner, this mysterious starting place of a dun future, he vanishes from our story. God bless him!

In the Fanbourg St. Germain, which is not far from the Fanbourg St. Autoine, there are several charches. One is enough. Our story force us to enter it. It is empty. Let us go our again.

The man who vanished has reappeared. You know such things do happen. He enters the church. He crosses himself with holy water. He puts three sons in the box for the poor which hangs against the wail. He kneels upon a hard feetsucol and moves uneasily in his prayers.

lady emers, puts down a cushion, and, kneelther than footstoois.

Who is the man? You and I know him. He

s in escaped convert, and his name is Jacques Mont Jacques. Who is the lady? She is the Contesse de Tric-

trac, and her income is a million livres.

But for the interposition of a wise Providence she might have been a convert, and he the Contesse de T. Who knows? Such is life. A relative of the author of this book was a Contesse. and became a convert.

Jacques Mont Jacques raises his head and looks around. At this moment he is terrible. He approaches the kneeling lady, who kindly heads him not. He pauses. He admires the effect of the light from a stained window upon her bending head and shoulders.

He draws a deep sigh, and casting a look of devilleh despair at the crucilix over the altar, he takes from the lady's resicule six silver plates, and darts out of the church. That man is to be pitted. He is on the point of becoming a good man.

msn.

She calls after him. He has forgotten the caudlesicks. He accepts them from her white hand with a low bow, and promises to do better in future. Also, that he will wear mourning for the lady when she dies.

Just round the corner from the church he meets a sweep. The sweep's name is Jetty Pervay. sweep, and wins them all. The sweep has no more sous, and cries. He will soon stop crying and starve, that is all. Cry and starve, or else laugh and grow fat—such is life. It is the fault of scories.

Capital punishment is of no use whatever. It deforms its victims without reforming them. The writer of this story and all his relatives are down on the gaillotine, ever since it came so near being down on him. If the guillotine had its dues, it would take away nearly all the characters in this romance. It would behead society. Therefore,

a bas he guilletine!

A good bishop whom the author once knew, and who was nervous, also disliked the guillotine. It is disliked by several good men and all had ones. The tishop I speak of used to turn away his head when he passed it. Worse men than he have approached nearer, and lost their heads altogether. This is a terrible idea.

A beautiful woman, with no hair, and two front teeth gone, is unfortunately engaged in a street fight. Her name, since she took to drinking, is Canteen. She has a child, which is christened Euphorbia, and she calls it Pizen, for short.

Euphorbia, and she calls it Pizen, for short-bach is the wondrous etymology of mothers, baffing all the philologians. I knew a good old lady whose grandson's name was William, and she called him Bill!

The fate of little Pizen, who was put out to board half-way between Paris and the street fight of which we have spoken, is related in the last chapters of the second story of this series, after the description of the battle of Bunker Hill, and a few pages on the Art of War as played out by the Young Napoleon. ie Young Napoleon.
All the young Napoleons are humbugs. Al-

VIII

Jacques Mont Jacques, having sold the silver plates and set up a store in Maiden Lane, in the town of No-Sur-No, is now called Father Madden-lane. He is acknowledged, even by the bon ton, to be a benefactor, and worth half a million. He wears mourning for the Countess of Trictrac. It is he who rescue Canteen, knowling down it

wears mourning for the Countees of Trictrac. It is he who rescues Canteen, knocking down B. Jahers, Superintendent of Police. He takes her to the hoopital, where he owns ten beds, and puts her into one of them.

She is going to die. The Sisters of Charity are all ready, but Mous, Mattenians has no engarement to attend Court, and the death-hed is postponed for several dispiters. This is mathing strange. Everybedy would postpone a death-hed if he were able. The author of this story is also

Mons. Maideniane never went to Court before since he was first converted. He feels nerrous. He whips the livery horse until patience on the part of the horse undergoes a transformation. It conses to be a virtue. What it becomes is of little consequences; for it dissiperare altogather. The horse affects the buggy. The buggy is broken. It is impossible for Mons, Maddenians to proceed.

horse sites the buggy. The buggy is breach, is impossible for Mons. Maidenlans to proceed. He proceeds.

He proceeds.

He reaches the Court-room just in time. He gazes on the prisoner at the bar. He sees it is not lifered to the prisoner at the bar is in a bas fix. Mons. Maidenlans rises from his seat and interrupts the proceedings. During that awful moment his bar turns white. At this point, the crowded Courtroom is pervaded with a shinder.

He says:—"N'not that man, but nother man!"

The people, the populace, quick to twig, twig. The biatriet Afterney recognising the phrase of the immortal Toosies thinks Mons. Maidenlane to be mad, or semething quite as disreputable.

In a distinct, quiet, firm voice, never to be forgotten, and in several ways remarkable, Mons. Maidenlane continued.—

"My name is not Norvel. It is Jacques Mont Jacques. It you don't believe it, look at your At this moment he was more than great. He was gand.

At this moment he was more than great. He

Fair Canteen waited his coming, and died soon after he arrived. Douth is a most remar, able altuation. But que coules mus foliest duch is B. Jabers, Superintendent of Police, enters.
He is more than terrible, he is sublimely terrible,
he is symbolic. He is surrounded by infinite
doyths. He personates awful dignities.

Jacques Mont Jacques hits him with a bed-post. He sees stars.
"Now I will go with you," says Jacques Mont Jacques.

Month after month I wandered up and down

Being possessed of herculean strength, be has escaped from prison and come back to his own room, frightening the chambermaid. He mads Sister Sang Proof. She is ead; the perusal of a story by the nather of this one has made her, not a nun, but a woman. At this moment she is positively transfigured, and her eyes are red.

B. Jahers comes up the stairs talking loudly. The escaped convert goes behind the door. The Sister kneels in front of him. The Saperintendent opens the door, sees the Sister, and asks:—"Are you slove?" "Are you alone !"

Sister Sang Projd never told a lie in her life.

To-day, she lies, she lies. She says,—I am alone, upon my word and honor, may I hope to drup dead thus blessed minure if I alu's." It is the opinion of the author that this remark, although a lie, was more than innocent. It was first-class angelic.

XIII.

That night Jacques Mont Jacques sliently and forever left No-Sur-No, carrying a portmantena, in which were half a million france, two candle-

Sticks, and a piece of cheese.

Let no one fear for his life. It is the author's intention to keep him slive for four volumes more. These volumes will also contain the battle of Bunker Hill, the entire Revolutionary War.

It may be asked what connection the title of this work bears to its contents. None whatever,

A NOBLE WORKING MAN OF OLDEN TIMES.

One May morning, in the year 1539, the inhabi tants of the little French town of Saintes were both astonished and angry to see that a poor family had come to reside among them. They would have rejoiced to see a well-to-do household come, but they had no welcome to give to these poor people.

On Inquiry, the neighbors learned that the head of the family was a painter on glass, called fami-Harly Bernard. As he was a very quiet, industrious man, the fears that his family would be a charge on the town gradually subsided.

But there was something that they did not understined. The man was always knewding clay and baking it, and making various experiments in trying to ginze it. Why should be neglect his regular trade, and injure his wife and family by all this fruitiess trouble, which never seemed to end in his making anything worth looking at 1 bit the silent Bernard was not a man that could But the shent Bernard was not a man that could be much interfered with. He was vary suber, a keeper at home when others were at the wine-house of an evening. So the neighbors were content to call him an unsocial fellow, and began

house of an evening. So the neighbors were content to call him an unsocial fellow, and began to eye him with distrust, if not dislike.

How so uprojudice springs up in the mind, and how had are its effects! If these suspicious neighbors had been less hasty injudging Berbard, they would have found that he was a man to whom a great idea had come; and that he could not rest until be had worked it out. This liernard was very religious, and his religion showed itself in his being in carnest in all that he ind. He believed that God was nonored by every faculty being dedicated to Him; and full of the belief that it was God's appointment that he should labor at his experiments, he continued to work on, unmoved by the leers of some of his neighbors and the construes of others.

There were, however, some who pleaded with him that it was difficult to resest. These were his wile and children, who after they saw that the husband and father had failed in many of his attempts, implored him to give up his plans, whatever they were, and return to the pursuits that would provide for the wants of the household. In vain Bernard told them that if he succeeded in making what he was attempting that he should confer a great boon on the world, and, by God's blessing, would enrich them: they mourned over his frunless tolls as the defusions of a madman.

At length when, in order to heat his furnace his fruites toils as the defusions of a madman.

At length when, in order to heat his furnace,
Bernard actually tore down the fence of his gaden, and also ripped up the discring for fuel,
there was an outery that the experimentalist was

there was an outery that the experimentalities was insurie.

Just as their noticene was quite exhausted, and they were ready to rush out and bring in those who would carry the head of the house to some place of restraint, Bernard intered a cry of joy, for he brought out of his furnace an enamelied cup of a kind of pottery until their anknown. This was the work he had been toiling to achieve, and was success a content his effect.

and now success crowned his clibrts.

Directly the romor of this discovery was made known the neighbors saw at cone in importance, and spread the tidings far and near. The king

(Henry III. of France) sent for the ingenious workman, and having assured himself of the great value of the discovery, gave him a patent, and put him at the head of an establishment called the Royal Rustle Potiery, and the inventor become known as Bernsrd Pallssy, of the Tuileries.*

The prejudices of his neighbors and the poverty of his family now all passed ways. overty of his family now all passed away, y his useful invention of enamelled pottery, he as the means of giving employment to hun-

dreds, and increasing the conveniences of domes-tic life. For all the articles in use in the home, none are more conductive to cleantiness and com-fort than good, useful potery. In the possession of this, we English people surpass the world, thanks to our Wedgewoods, Spodes, and Copelands, Mintons, and others. But in the times we speak of, Bernard Palissy was the inventor and benefactor who first gave to modern Europe

benefactor who first gave to modern Europe specimens of improved pottery.

But it was not permitted to this carnest man to enjoy in quiesude the results of his long career of toll. When he was old and lonely he had to bear his testimony to the high that he professed. It was a time of terrible religious persecution, and the aged potter was shut up in the Bastile. The king, who professed both to admire and like the ingenious workman, visited him in prison; and finding that he could not after Palissy's opinion, he said, as he was about to take leave of him: him:That he was afraid he should be obliged to leave Palissy in the hands of his chemics.

The old man replied to the monards:

"You have said repeatedly, sire, that you pity
me. But I sincerely pity you. He obliged—that
is no royal expression; I will teach you a kingly
language. Nor you, nor all your people shall
oblige me to deay my faith. No, I will die

Surely among the honorable class of workers this man deserves to be had in grateful remembrance.—British Workman.

"the well-known name of the Chief Royal Palace in

DELICATE MEASUREMENTS. We often read of delicate admeasuring, so

minute as to be surprising, and the question at once presents liself, by what means such extraordinary precision can be sustained as will, for instance, give us the hundredth part of a second? On this subject we find some curious methods and apparatus described in an important profes-

and apparatus described in an important profes-sional work, entitled "Traite des Mecanismes," by M. Haton de la Goupillière. The description is substantially as follows:—
Suppose it were required to measure the exact time of the describt of the hammer of a gun-lock on the cipple; the motion is so rapid that the most delicate stop-watch is at fault. A necile might be fixed to the hammer, so as in descend-ing to mark a curve on a blackened metal plate; but still the time would be an unknown quantity. It may, however, he measured by place; but still the time would be an unknown quantity. It may, however, be measured by means of a tuning fork, also provided with a marking needle that while the former one marks the curre described by the hommer, the second needle will mark the vitrations of the fork; and as we know that they are isochronous, each of the small smoother than obtained on the blackened plate will represent a fraction of time, and show how many such fractions clapsed before the fall of the hammer. To give an idea of the degree of precision while may be attained by this process, but is suppose the normal French tuning-fork, which will perform any vituations in a second; then the duration of each villeation will be 1 with of a second; and as the greatest error than on he committed counciles; and as the greatest error than on he committed counciles.

In this case the mardle is made to mark a curve on a cylinder, and he made to mark a curve on a cylinder, and he made to mark a curve on a cylinder, and he made to mark a curve on a cylinder, and he made to avoid the contribution.

In this case the metale is made to more a curve on a cylinder, and is order to avoid the confusion resulting from the mostle passing twice over the same ground, the cylinder is made to advance while it turns, so as to move like a acrew. When such an operation is applied to the misations of the heart, as it is called a syphmograph. The strokes are communicated by means of air-takes to a very clastic membrane, and thence to a system of levers hearing modiles, which trace the corresponding ourse on a turning cylinder. This contrivance was invented by Vicrodi.

-The second edition of Tennyson's 'Thoch Arden" is announced in London. The number called for on this occasion by the trade will not be far short of fifteen thousand copies. Messrs. Simpkin & Co. take one thousand six hundred; Longman, eight hundred; Mr. Mudle, two hundred; The Library Company, one hundred; and many of the London bookschiers one hundred copies such.

the streets of London from morning to night, avoiding no place, however infamous, where there was a chance of finding the man of whom I was in search. My quest was interrupted for a time by a letter from my sister, summoning me home. My father was very ill; and no hope was held out of his recovery. When all was over, the medical man suggested that I might be more successful in finding my cousin's murderer if I went on the Continent. I thought be was right. I went to Paris, thence to Baden, and through all the German watering-places. From Berlin I went to Vienna, and from that city to Ventce, having been drawn to the latter place by a paragraph in a newspaper stating that the city was thronged

with foreigners.

I was always well supplied with letters of introduction to persons in every place I visited. The first I presented on the morning after my arrival in Venice was to Count Frasini, who, before we partiel, gave me an invitation to a ball to come of in the evening. The Count occupied a palace facing the square of St. Mark, a very large building, which on this evening was crowded with visitors. I had easted myself on a balcomy outside the ball-room, from whence I could see all who approached the Countess to pay their respects. I dare say it was close upon midnight when I saw two gentlemen making their way towards the spot where the Countess was sented conversing with the young Archduke Maximilian and the commander of the Austrian troops.

The tailer of the two bent his head so frequently that I was unable to get a distinct view of his face; but the partial gimpe I got of it from time to time convinced me that I had at last found the man I had been so long seeking. I re-entered the room; but just as I aid so he seemed to think it would be hopeless to attempt to reach the Countess, for he turned suddenly to the right, passed through a doorway, and disappeared. Little as I heated who I thrust askie in crossing the room, it took me so long to make my way through the crowd of visitors that when I reveal ith foreigners.
I was always well supplied with letters of in

the room, it took me so long to make my way through the crowd of visitors that when I reached the staircase the man of whom I was in pursuit had reached the street. I rushed down the sairs, bad resched the street. I rushed down the stairs, and framid that they led me to a small door, which likewise opened into the square; but it was not that by which I had entered, which was at some distance, and surrounded by servants and beatmen. I looked eagerly about the sanare, uncertain which way to pursue, when suddenly I saw a bright flash at the turther corner of the square, as though somebody was lighting a cigar. The distance between us was so great that I could only imagine it to be the man I was seeking.

Nevertheless, I rushed across the square as fast as I could run towards him. I overtook him as he was leaning over a bridge which crossed one of the caunis, looking down at the water. I seized him by the arm with my left land, and with my right I grasped a handful of his clothes, I could not speak for the moment, so great was

with my right! grasped a handful of his clothes. I could not speak for the moment, so great was my excitement; and just as I was about to raise my voice for help I felt a sharp pain, and a descent through the air, followed by a sensation of extreme cold. After this I was half conscious of a cry than an assassin was in the water, and then I seemed to fall asieep.

A long steep it must have been, for it was five weeks afterwards before I knew that I had been thrown into a canal, from whence I had been taken by some boatmen who were close to me with their gondolas where I had fallen. As som as I had recovered my strength sufficiently to move about my room (for the wound I had received was more painful than dangerous) I was told that I must consider my self in custody, the basing told them that I was attempting to commit a robbery on a gentleman when his two servants robbery on a gentleman when his two servants eized no, and in the scalle wounded me, and I imped into the canal. I sent for Count Frasini, and told him of

I sent for Count Frasin, and told him of what had happened. He soon settled the matter with the police; but, although I showed him the portrait of the guest, he was unable to identify the original, which, said he, is not surprising, considering the number of strangers who are here, and that any of my friends are privileged to bring as many of their friends to our parties as they choose, without the ceremony of an introduction.

I did not lose courage even under this disap-I did not lose courage even under this disappointment; on the contrary, the conviction that I must one day discover the murderer grew stronger than ever. The first use I made of my renewed arrength was to resume my search in Venice, but to no purpose; and when all hope of finding him here was gone I traveled to Rome. At this city I found an accumulation of letters from my sister. They spoke of the satisfactory way in which the bailift, who had served my failer for many years, managed the estate, of a great many matters of less importance, and urged me strongly to return home. The strongest mo-

great many matters of less importance, and urged me strongly to return home. The strongest motive she had for desiring my return size said very little about; nor did I, in my then state of mind, feel greatly interested in It.

She wanted to cousn't me respecting an over of marriage she had received from Fanny's brother, who had returned to England and become reconciled to his aunt. I answered her letter, telling her, that if she liked to accept him as her husband, I could have no reason for objecting to him; that she had better act in the way most England in time to be present at her welding. Having written thus, I dismissed the matter from my mind, and continued my wanterings. I shall not weary you by specifying any more of the cities I visited. I had heard that my sister was married and was very happy; and in utter weariness and simost despair of succeeding in again meeting with Fanny's murderer, I resolved

again meeting with Fainly's markerer, I resolved to come back here a short time.

I left I ondon, and on reaching the station where my journey ended, I told the porter to put my luggage in a safe place till I should send for it. I had not taken the trouble to wrize to my sister to say on what day I should come, so, as I was not expected, I wasked across to the old oak tree beneath which the body had been found. I sat here buried in thought for a long time, and som here buried in though; for a long time, and, soon after turning into the lane on my way to the house, I met a woodman with whom I had spent many days in felling tree. He was so anxious that I should go to his cottage to see his wife, who had been nursemaid in our family when I was a child, that I walked with him there. I stayed there some time, listening to what they had to ray of changes about the estate, and of persons I had once known, but whose names I had then almost forgotten. On leaving them I found it was so late that I pushed my way through a hedge to get to the house by a shorter way than by following the carriege road. By going this way I had to pass through a wood; and directly I stepped out from beneath the trees, I saw crossing the field, about a stone's throw distant from me, a man carrying a con-

field, about a stone's throw distant from me, a man carrying a gun.

I stepped out quickly to overtake him. The land had been newly ploughed, so that he did not seem to hear my steps till I was close to him, when he turned round, and we stood face to face. The sun was going down, and he had to bend his head a little to look at mo, because of the rays which shone directly into his eyes. My heart for an instant crased to heat. There before me—his face inclined exactly as it was in the photograph—stood the murderer I had been seeking for so many years. He, no doubt, recognized me, for stood the murderer I had been seeking for so many years. He, no doobt, recognized me, for he looked as maninate as though he had been suddenly turned to stone. As soon as the shock had passed, I rushed at him, and select him with both hands. "Murderer!" I said, "you do not erespe as at Venice!" He offered no resistance at first, and I hooled around to see if there was anybody hear I could send to the police station to but the constables come and fetch him away. He may have understood why I withdrew my syes from him: for he received his strength instantaneously and soiged me by the throat. He was far stronger than I and I feet my self towed lither and thicker; but I clang to him notwithstanding. I tried, as I wrestled with him, to throw him; but I could ret he foothold on uneven ground, and it was he who signified.

this was the last thing I remember.

I isy in field all that night. In the morning I was seen by the man who came to fainsh the plengfring, and he, with the help of the keepers, carried me home. I was quite thinble to move that I had a dramalities consciousnels of what was being done. By the time I was land on the bed, I had recovered as far as to be able to speak, and the first words I upone was an order to a man be rule as hard as he could no to the police station and bring hark with him the wapertunelend.

My sister came to my bedside as the man left the room. We were always strongly attached to such abort that I was emprised to see her so arioned by, so I supposed, the shack made on me. Her eyes were red and swollen, and she looked so worn and pale that I carred she was it. After answering her questions with respect to myself, I call :—

"You were with our annt when I made those photographs of poor Famy"s nourders, and have rever seen one, have you! I thought hot," I continued; "odt if you open the pocket-book which is in the breast-pocket of toy cost you will

She opened it, took out the pertrait, and, looklog at it, said:—"This is not it. This is my husband's portrait. Where did you get it?"
"Your lushand! Fanny's brother!—her murderer!" I stummered. The truth flashed upon
our minds at the same instant.

For several bours she remained totally insensible, and when at last she became conscious, she
talked incoherently, and has not since recovered
the use of her remain.

opportunity to mention to anybody but my deter | MRS. M. G. BROWN'S opportunity to mention to anybody but my sister the cause of my being found insensible. Leaving it to be inferred that it was due to said den illness, I gave the superintendent to understand that I had sent for him to direct a search after my brother in law, who had not been seen since the preceding evening. After he had made inquiries among the servants he came back to tell me that he would send over a constable to follow up the matter. As he was leaving the room, I said, carelessly:—

carelessly :- "Have you still got the portrait I gave you soveral years ago?"
"No," he replied. "I kept it about two years; but it had then fidded almost entirely away, and then I threw it into the are."

I made him no answer; but I was thankful that the copy I had given him had been less durable than rev over.

durable than my own.

It was found that my sister's husband hall gone to London; and that is the last I heard Do I think he was his sister's murderer? you

ask. Is it possible to doubt it? I have no beni-tation whatever in saying that in all cases where death occurs in broad daylight, and especially when it is caused by similar means, the last ob-ject on which the eye rosts will be found depicted on the return after death, and from Darkness may

STELL IT AS YOU HEARD IT."

Every one has heard the story of the "Three Every one has heard the story of the Annual Black Crows, and yet we cannot resist the temperature of again telling it. A man said to his neighbor that a common acquaintance of theirs had been recently very sick, and had, mirrible dictar, vomited three black crows. He to whom this story was narrated being of a skeptical turn, and possibly imagining that the teller of the story was a little of a humorist, and discount to crobablish somewhat asked for the osed to embellish somewhat, asked for the athority on which the truth rested of the strange Having got the name of the informant, and

Having got the name of the informant, and resolving to investigate the matter, he found, in the first stage of his inquiry, that the story, as told to him, was inaccurate only in one little parcular. There were not three, but two black crows. Following the clue, and determined to get to the boltom, he found to his astonishment and relief, that the two became one, and that poor crow was changed into something as black as a crow merely; but nt toast, it might be—a bit of indigestible swine's flesh, or some stewed primes. The terribs tale, when stripped or the fles that had gathered around it in its travels, was found to be a small affair—a very ordinary occurrence. Not long ago we happened to hear a friend cautifuling his son against receiving as accurate the reports that were in circulation respecting certain matters, and urging him to habits of strict attention and inquiry. Among other judicious

The youth, who was fresh from his first session at college, and was besides naturally self-reliant, thought his father's epinion reflected severely and arguetly on human nature. To test the soundness of the opinion, and to afford a little diversion. It was resolved to make an experiment, and in a few days afterwards a favorable opportunity presented fiself. Our friend having invited twenty of his acquaintances to his house, to send an evening with him, suggested that one of them should write a few sentences, navrating an incident, and should read these sentences slowly in the hearing of two of the company, slowly in the hearing of two of the company, whose business it should be to write from recol-lection the story they had just listened to. Each of these two was then directed to read his version is private to other two, and so on this all the com-

is private to other two, and so on fill all the com-pany had been gone over—a result which was ne-complished in half an hour.

The original statement was then read aloud in the presence of all the friends—who had been put on their boner to do their best in the matter, and who were, moreover, per cons of more than average education—and then the various versions in the order of descent, or departure from that in the order of descent, or departure from that original. The reading excited not a little sur-prise, and humiliation, and fun. The story, as it had been originally given, was as follows,—and it may be observed, by the way, the writer said it

may be observed, by the way, the writer said it was entirely a hable:—

"In an ion at Lockerbie, in 1825, a woman nourdered her husband, by poisoning him with an infusion of for glove. The evidence, though entirely circumstantial, was deemed sufficient, and the jury, by a majority, convicted her. She was exceeded in Domitries, and her body given to the surgeons of the town for dissection." When the accounts given by those who first heard this story were examined, it was discovered that neither or the two had related the ofcum-stances that the woman was convicted by the

stances that the woman was convicted by the yerdien of a majority, and that Dumfries was the place of excention.

g Of course, these being lost at the commencement, were not found in any of the manuscripts. The subsequent reports showed some carload deviations, and form-hed very amusing evidence of the relative intelligence, accuracess of hearing, &n. on the part of the writers. Thus, at "Lockerbic" was changed into "near Lockerbic" the circumstantial mature of the evidence was given by some as the reason of the conviction—the "though" of the original being altered into "because." In the manuscript of one whose powers of hearing had apparently not been very acute,

"though" of the original being altered into "because." In the manuscript of one whose powers of hearing had apparently not been very acate, the words "poisoning by foxelove," were changed into "passing by a fox-glove," and the story was thereby made absolutely unintelligible.

The last and most material change was in an account in the final series, which actually represented the husband as tilling his wife, instead of being hilled by her. There were other important changes in some; as, for example, 1825 was made 1815 in several, an "Infusion" was in one case changed into a "decection." The last version read thus—"In an inn near Lockerbie, in 1845, a man murdered a woman, by poisoning her with foxglove. The evidence, being circumstantial, was sufficient, and he was convicted and executed, and his body given for dissection."

Another trial was afterwards made, the original this time being as follows—"A parochial school-

this time being as follows:—"A parochial school-master, called Aineas Mackintosh, in the county of Midlothian, claimed, about thirty years ago, to be the author of the famous ode on the death of Sir John Moore, at Corunna. The fraud was discovered, and the poor man was rendered an object of general and deserved contempt." The changes which this story underwent were as

changes which this story underwent were as curious as those of the other.

The circumstance that said Afneas was a "parochiai" schoolmaster was soon lost, then "Mackintosh" was changed into "McIntyre," by some one who, attracted for the moment by the Trojun prenomen, had not had sufficient attention ready to lay hold precisely of the Celtic patronymic; "Midlothian" turned up as East Lothian, West Lothian, and Linlithgow; "thirty" years were diminished gradually to ten, and a few more cautious used the word "some" indefinitely. In several manuscripts the ode on Sir John Moore's death was changed into a life—a biography—of the gallant soldier, and that which had of the gallant soldier, and that which bad in thought diverged most widely from the origi-nal, ran thus—"A schoolmaster, called Alaeas Mackintosh, in East Lothian, ien years ago, wiete a life of Sir John Moore. The author was discovered, and he became the object of great contempt."

Our excellent friend took occasion, from the experiments, to give us some wholesome instruc-tion and counsel. "You may see," he said, "how great need there is for close attention to the statements of a speaker, if you are to derive any real advantage from them. When you read, you statements of a speaker, if you are to derive any real advantage from them. When you read, you have the capertunity of going over more than once what is seedally important or deficient in problem, but it is different when you are listening toward communications. Ministers and profession office may that a large part of their labor in lecturing does not prove of much direct benefit, and we can enough because it.

"And I heaven should be careful to acquire habins of feed thought, communicated attention.

"And If beavers should be careful to acquire basis of exca thought, concentrated attention, is also needful for those who reach orally to be distinct in their enunciation, precise and simple in their finguage. If they are incorrectly reported, they may be more blanteworthy themselves than any one clie. In reporting what we have heard, we should be very caudious, and there is much reom for the exercise of charity. Many my what is not true; but it is their ears, their understandings, rather than their hearts, that are at fault. We should try to cure them, but it is not to be done by fecturing annual lying. When men are called to judge of the accuracy of reports, to weight evidence in cases of sinuder, how necessary is it to exercise a nice or, how necessary is it to exercise a nice injustion, and how natural seem the rice requires of various readings in the mann-s of the facerel Scriptures, and the Greek

seribled the flacted Scriptures, and the Greek and Roman classical. "Possibly, also, the lanumerable religious less ads that have sequired currency in all countries and ages may to some extent, be the result of a precess, voluntary and havelendary, of retouch us, transforming, or magnifying magnificationally founded on feet." These remarks for a righted material for a most laturesting such improving conversation, and we left one friends bouse with the conviction that there were ways of spending a solid evening which were a handred times more pleasant and producing than toddy drinking.—Scottlin League Journal.

I was thankful, when I was told that the superintendent had arrived, that I had not had time or cal drams, antified I Francis a Fornes.

GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

FOR DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, CATARRE.

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA. SCROFULA.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, THROAT DIFFICULTIES, season Eyes, Love of Hair, Dyspepsin, Enlargement o the Liver, Director of the Kidneys, Constitution, Gravel, Piles, Insantty, Fits, Paralysis, Bash of Blood to the Head,

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With all and every disease which lursets the Luman body cared effectually by MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY. PRICE SS.

OFFICE##No do ARCH Street, Philadelphia, So to BOND Street, New York, and at No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Buston.

No boring with Instruments. No slowing in the care. No smilling up the nestrils or introducing wires. to pour his medicines down the throat.
The METAPHY SHYAL DISPOSEMY will reach every
at that drugs and instruments will reach, and thouilde of places bender.
Fruth is suitable and those provail; error is impregted with doubt—consequently mast sooner or later sink
or otherwise.

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this rad state of things is the result of honotance and

is soon whom matters sever qualities them for if material committee in there can be no suitable qualification, as, in erect to describe five units of disease, it is requisite and interpretably neves any to indeed Cassarity. Meta hybrid a Power and Causting themes must also be interred by all who would be successful in inding an antidate capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no charmed by which the causes can be reached with creating into one I have described.

Therefore I saw with considerate to the world, that is is formula interriting, these run combinant many of characteristic from the property of the world of the combination of characteristic from the property of the control of the c

ady.
Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to with the cause of the disease. The treating of those spans, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysi-

A LABY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY

YEARS STARBING.

I, John A Newcomb, of Chiney, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left sar for twenty years, and for the beat his bears his rear his right one has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the charge heals show no deaf that I could not hear the charge heals show the speaking of any kind. I could not hear the charge heals show the speaking of any kind. I could not hear the charge heals lead when the was altiting in the charge. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was collect to give up signing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had sext trouble in my head healt nearth and stund, and was a course of constant trouble in mid stund, and was a course of constant trouble in mid stund, and was a course of constant trouble in the the sum of the problem. And the read is that are hear as welfas any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely some My head does periodity externed, as that I can hear as welfas any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely some My head does periodity externed, as that the barriary of the first two discussed, is entirely curyof, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the beautif i have received in the me of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURP OF DISCHARGES PROM THE FAR, DISCASSIE EVER AND LOSS OF INTELLIBRATE, AND RESEARCH EVER AND LOSS OF INTELLIBRATE, PRICASELEVAR, SUSPENDE TO THE LOSS. THE STATE AND STATE A

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLISTINESS.

I remain yours, truly,

The Contracted Poor Birbard's Mye Water, 61; small Scalp Renavator, \$1. 1610-Wa-900 No. 419 ARCH Street.

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ARMY SUPPLIES. HEAPQUARTEES PRESENTANCIA MILITIA QUARTEERANTEE URSURAL & DUPART

Harrica History Perceytavers Mineria,
Quarrica Series (Inches, et al., The twin and all to be delivered in the second control of a ward to buck sofil old deep.

Two good as notice for the fathful performance of compared that with the required. Sames to be given in proposal Apaths full is recovered to rise all delta, if the mid-rise interest of the State to do so.

Onarterminder Geograf of Perges.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Department of Public Highways.

Department of Public Highways.

Notice to Oosthathold.

Streets.

Pullacetryda, September 22, 1864.

Notice to Costhathold.

Social Processes will be received at this Office until three o'clock P. M., on MUNDAY, September 22, 1864, for the mostraction of a Sewer, two teet wire inches in dissenter, elember to form, on the line of Memphis street, from the centh side of North street, and the or North street, and the or Series of Vienna street, from the centh side of North street, and the or the or Vienna street, from Reigrade street wearandly to Memphis street, with so in reide dismeter of three best to be constructed on the most process of the first of the observations to be furnished by the Department of Serveys. The inderstanding to be that the continuous shall have bills prepared smallest the property fronting on talk servers in the sociant of seventy five cents the each linear foot of Department of Serveys are in the sociant of seventy five cents the each linear foot of Department as the time and places of opening the sail proposals. In the beauth of the the street of the street as so much cash side off, the fact of the servers as on much cash from the fact of the servers as on much cash proposals will be accompanied with a certificate that a bond has been flied in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 28, 1898.

If the lowest budger shall not expend a contract within five days after the work is awaried, he will be considered as Secularity, and will be both class on the proposals with the strictly adhered to.

We shall be strictly adhered to.

We shall be strictly adhered to.

We shall be strictly adhered to.

PUBLIC SALE OF WHARF .-

nark. Hounded on the east by the river Delaware, on the west y the said read reading to thousester Point, on the north by the said road feating to themester. Point, on the north ground now or late belonging to the said Edwards Marshall, and on the south by ground also now or late belonging to the said Edwards. Marshall, the wonthern beinging to the said Edwards industed feature thereadouse. From the north side of the what now or late owned by the said Edwardshi Marshall, at Glouester Point; tegether, also, with all the thirts, liberties, privileges, heroditantents, and appurentanices by said shed granted to the said Master and Assistant Wardens, as will be made known more fally of the day of saie.

Further information obtained on application to the AllLES 5. WAYNE, 0.20 tuthed:

Master Warden Port of Unhindelphia.

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This aver popular, only, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIATH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most their our functions, under the auspices and immediate supervision of ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Webs and Louors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia. Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call good lim

PLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE LOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE
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Kreet, showt CHESSUIT; or, the old and well known
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town. A splended Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 occook,
au30-1m.

Window States, from New York Austion sales, frightly wet.)—Manificent Brunels, § wide, \$1.20, \$1.32, \$1.30 and \$1.75, \$miliathm Brussels, (nainted,) \$1.32, \$1.30 and \$1.75, \$miliathm Brussels, (nainted,) \$1.36, \$1.36 and \$0.00 cents \$0.4, \$2.4 and \$12.4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets \$1.37 to \$1.75 per yard, harrain, from \$75, \$0.75 to \$1.75 per yard, herrain, from \$75, \$0.75 cents per yard, Martings, the largest assertiment ever ofered in trilladelphia, from \$75, \$1.75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (normerly Stathlow's.) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first lose above Wainut, opposite Corn Exchange, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND

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It is with considerable autofaction that Dr. You Moschrisher can say that his success has missed been great. This success is the more gratifying as it is controlly owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, and the interest his partents (automore whom are some very influential citizens) have from a sense of justice and gratified, taken to promote it. Their testingonials, worded in the very burkest terms, can be examined at his Office, No. 1077 WALNUT SI real resulting and the MT THE MED IT AL. PROPERSHON.

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A STHMA CURED, - RELIEF GUARAN. A read to ten remains, and a permanent one effects by the interference of "Culturar Arthura City". The me of from on to tearly year abouting yield at one, to be independently to 22, Sunt median man, indices, by a C. UPHAM, so DA KIRITY; street. Chunkars with two.

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From low ferminals, and all parts of the body, la

five minutes, without library to the saim, by a blank's
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PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAL ORDER, TWILLFTH and GRARD Streets, Filtra Outrins, September 19, 18st Stated Proposate will be received at this Odice in 12 owlors, Mail 10 MONDAY, the Non instant, supplying the following attribute.

Army Corpe, United and Hirards Flags, the drawling of Continue to which can be seen at this office, at the sample of the Continue to which can be seen at this office, at the sample of the Continue to which can be seen at this office, at the sample of the Continue to Which can be seen at this office, at the sample of the Continue to Which can be seen at this office, at the continue to the continue to the continue of the cont

Orland ALEX. J. PEREY.
Department, U. S. Are PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT

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intended by permanent of the right to reject and remed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. A. Perry, Q. M. Di. U. S. / ALBERT S. ASHIMKAD. Captain and A. Q. J.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFIC PHILADITHIA Septembers, 18 Senied Proposals will be received at this office MCSDAY, 20th Indiant, at 17 of other M. for formal ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War De-

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFU

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL STATES OF THAT DIVISION. WASHINGTON CITY, Angust 21, 164. Horses mitable for Ara bry and Gazatiy services be purchased at offestions of EPOF, inopen market OCTOBER 1, 1884. Horses will be delivered. Capitain L. Lowry Mc. A. Q. M., and be subsided to the small Governa miportion before being accepted. Fries of Cavatry Horses, \$155 cach. Price of Artilley Horses, \$155 cach. Frayment will be made for \$15 cach. Called A. EKIN. Column 1713; Division.

Quartermaster-General's Off-PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSE PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSlists, &c.

Fight Admittenta, Sentember 13, 1864.

Scaled Projectals will be received at the office of the
derivanced, No. 110 GHARD Street, and a composite of TUDAY, 27th Instant, for furnishing to the United States,
six months, commencing scholer 1, 1864, all the Stromped for one at the various hospitals, Darracks,
either positio haddiness, or catages, which the dimins of
Sultiney lateries of Phindelphia, including Cheeker, Comet Hal, Germantown, Steebarn, Haddington, SyMill, Fort Millis, White Hall, and Hewrity, as well as
others hat may be established within that time.

Preposals must state the prices separately for type
wheat straw, in bundles and bares, and must include
delivery wherever ordered.

No proposals will be received unless proposity file
appen blanks, which can be had at this office, and is
be passantized by persons known at this office to be
spensible.

The United States reacraves the right to reject all
deemed incombatilitie with its interests.

By order of Coomet Alex, J. Perry, Quartermant

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Captain, A. Q.

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above.

No proposals will be received on the whole or part of
above.

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upon blanks which can be had at this office to be
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The United States reserves the right to reject all
deemed floorcognition with Hs letterests.

By order of Calonel A. J. Perry, Quarternaster's
partment, U. S. A.

ALIJERT S. ASHMEAD.

B14-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermas PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

House of Repulsalistatives Upited States Claims of Orient, August 19, 1864.

SEALED PROPUSALS will be received at this count FRIDAY, the soft day of September, 1861, at other Mr., of Orientshing each of the following closes stationary for the use of the House of Repulsalistations for the United States, viz.

100 remas white quarto post paper, extra superficit Head.
100 remas white commercial note paper, extra suffice, course ruled on all sides.
25 recurs white commercial note paper, extra suffice, course ruled on all sides.
25 recurs white commercial note paper, extra suffice, pails.
25 recurs white commercial note paper, extra suffice, pails.
25 reams white toolscap paper, extra superfine, feint III for seams fast can paper, pager.
25 reams that a paper, 12 by 19 inches, weight for reams that Manilla paper,
260 reams Manilla paper, 19 by 21 inches, weight 20 pains per ream, very tough and smooth.
260 reams Manilla paper, 77 by 31 inches, weight 20 pains per ream, fast, very smooth tough.
250 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 31 inches, weight 20 pains per ream, fast, very smooth tough.
250 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 31 inches, weight 20 pains per ream, fast, very smooth tough.
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250 reams Manilla paper, 37 by 31 inches, weight 20 pains per ream, state per paper in per paper in the fact white states and states.

260 tough and states and states and states.

261 decomposite the states and states.

262 decomposite the best black into quarts, pints, and

10 direct bottles beet black int. quarts, and plats.
2 dozen with the ink, quarts and plats.
15 dozen wither penells long and short.
5 dozen girls must be de penells, various kin
5 gross that head penells. I Amer's defagon

No. 2, taros Falor a carmino and bine puncile. Surves Falor a committee and bine puncile. Surves per bolders, different kinds. It seems rather per bolders, various sizes, 5 charm bette similarge, small sizes. O companies valling cards.

10 co. on pack welling carts, is seen public large.
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20 pounds best scarled scaling wax.
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21 charts in moranismus, warings kinds.
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In the supply of souds, emirantees will be rightly registed arrives being easily to sample.
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As a quitted are low, investigates will be given to the storm and of a supplement of the storm The purson effering to formish any class of act this however purson another emissioned shall receive these per the showever to the person of the showever the state of the form of the flatter of the class of the state of the st

GOLD'S IMPROVED STRAMAND WATE COLD'S IMPROVED STRAM AND WATE TO STRAM AND WATE TO WATER AND AND AND AND THE STRAM AND WATER WATER HEATING COMPA OF PHILADELPHIA. LAMES P. WODD, NO. 01 STOPHITH Street. BASE-6m B. M. FELT WELL, Superintenden.